

Mud blocks Maqat-H-4 road

AMMAN (Petra) — Due to accumulation of mud following sand storms and heavy rains that swept the eastern regions of the country, the road linking Maqat and H-4 station near the border with Iraq has been made impassable for small cars, according to a statement issued by the Public Security Department Sunday. The statement said that heavy vehicles will find it difficult to pass along a 15-kilometre stretch on the Baghdad road, and cautioned people to take all necessary precautions while using that road.

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Dudin leaves for FAO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin left Amman for Nicosia Sunday leading a four-member delegation to participate in the 16th regional conference of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) scheduled to open in the Cypriot capital Monday.

Japanese climbers score new success

ATHMANDU (R) — Three Japanese climbers have pioneered a new route to the top of Dhaulagiri-I, the world's sixth highest mountain, Nepal's Tourism Ministry said Sunday. Noboru Yamada, 32, Kozo Komatsu, 30, and Yasuhiro Saito, 29, reached the 8,167-metre summit on Oct. 18. Yamada previously climbed Dhaulagiri-I in Oct. 1978. The three reached the top from a previously unclimbed north-west ridge.

S. negotiator turns to Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. Middle East negotiator Morris Draper returned to Beirut Sunday, signalling resumption of U.S. efforts to resolve the Lebanon crisis. Embassy officials would not disclose Mr. Draper's programme but Lebanon radio stations said he was expected to tour countries in the area to explain Washington's latest ideas on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Mr. Draper is assistant to U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the evacuation of thousands of Palestinian fighters from the besieged west Beirut this summer. Both men have been in Washington, the focus of recent diplomatic efforts on the Middle East.

AEU seeks GCC operation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Oman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Fakhri Qadri has called on the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) to launch operation between the two countries to benefit Arab economy as a whole. A letter sent by Dr. Qadri to GCC Secretary-General Khalid Bishara of the United Arab Emirates stressed the need for both councils to exchange expertise, studies and research work as well as joint projects to help the use of Arab economic integration.

Iranian leader asserts of having strong army

NEW DELHI (R) — Afghanistan has the most powerful military force in its history and departs less on Soviet troops to its Muslim rebels, according to Iranian Prime Minister Sultan Ali Shah. In an interview published Sunday by the pro-communist Indian newspaper *Patriot*, he said the army had already scored notable successes against the well-armed anti-communist insurgents. He also asserted creation of a united front of states in the region opposite to what he termed U.S. imperialism.

India's emissary sets Sikh leaders

NEW DELHI (R) — A special envoy of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met Sikh protest movement leaders in northern India's Jammu state Sunday to try and break a deadlock over negotiations with the government. The leaders have refused to negotiate with the central government on their demands, which include greater autonomy for Punjab, the only state where most of the million Sikhs live. Some 400 people arrested during a protest to press Sikh demands were freed from prison last week to break the deadlock. The advice of Mrs. Gandhi, the Congress Party rules Punjab. Tension and unrest in the state is one of her major domestic items.



OLD IS BEAUTIFUL: Her Majesty Queen Noor exchanges a friendly talk with an elderly man at one of the three homes for the aged she visited Sunday.

To the Queen's right is Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, minister of social development (Petra photo)

Jordan's senior citizens honoured

By Aifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, a festival to honour the aged on the occasion of the United Nations Day was held Sunday evening at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel here. The aim of the ceremony, which was sponsored by the management of the hotel was to help Jordan's institutions for the aged for activities for the aged yet to come.

"Jordan's national welfare and care for the old policy is based on the principles of Islam," Mrs. Mufti said.

"Our Jordanian family takes pride in its old people and offers them the best care and service it can afford. It should be our aim to maintain this pattern of social life especially now that most Jordanian women go out for work and in the light of changing cultural patterns in the country," the minister said.

Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, Minister of Social Development; Mr. Adnan Raouf, permanent representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Amman; a group of around 100 ladies of the diplomatic community and around 400 ladies of the Jordanian society; 15 old men and women from the houses of the aged in the Kingdom attended the international festival.

Mrs. Mufti said that according to a recommendation by the United Nations, an international conference was held in Vienna last August on the welfare of the aged all over the world.

"The conference charter was adopted by all nations. 20 Arab social affairs ministers will meet Monday, Oct. 25 in Tunis to start a work plan for the welfare of the elderly in their countries using the Vienna charter as a guide for action," the minister said.

She said that the problem of the aged people in our country is much less than that of other countries. Statistics show that the number of children in our country constitutes 51 per cent of the population and most of the nation are youth. Only 4 per cent of the population are elderly people.

As for the country's pensioners, the minister said, Jordan is planning to launch a programme where the elderly people would contribute to the society and hence they would not feel that they constitute a burden on the society and their families.

Earlier Sunday Queen Noor made an inspection tour of several institutions that care for the aged, inquired about their needs and looked into services offered to them, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported Sunday.

At the conclusion of her tour, Queen Noor called for intensifying efforts towards offering better services to the aged in Jordan and also called for supporting the work of institutions which care for the old people by giving them all possible assistance to help them shoulder their humanitarian responsibilities.

Tanaka-Fukuda rivalry widens rifts within Japan's ruling Liberal Party

THE JAPAN TIMES

TOKYO (R) — Rifts are widening in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) over its failure to pick a successor to outgoing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, political sources said Sunday.

The party was plunged into turmoil Saturday when four cabinet ministers launched their campaigns for a preliminary leadership election by the LDP's total membership of just over a million.

This followed the failure of party leaders at a marathon 12-hour meeting to agree on a single candidate and avert a prolonged and potentially divisive battle over

the succession.

The sources described the meeting as a clash between former Prime Ministers Kakuei Tanaka and Takeo Fukuda, whose rivalry has dominated Japanese politics for the past decade.

Mr. Tanaka, now on trial in connection with the 1976 Lockheed bribery scandal, is backing the candidacy of Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64, director general of the Science and Technology Agency.

The candidates have already started feuding over the election rules and whether the preliminary election on Nov. 23 should be followed by a vote of the party's 421 members of parliament.

The other three candidates, temporarily united in the "Fukuda group" although each has his own

N. Ireland witnesses a tit-for-tat abduction

BELFAST (R) — Northern Irish Protestant extremists threatened Sunday to kill a 48-year-old Catholic hostage by midnight unless Catholic Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas released a kidnapped Protestant part-time soldier.

The tit-for-tat abduction of Josie Donegan, a married man with seven children, on Friday night, shocked the British province, despite 15 years of continuous sectarian bloodshed.

It came hours after IRA guerrillas kidnapped Thomas Cochrane, a 54-year-old part-time Northern Irish soldier.

The two kidnappings took place as final results emerged from provincial elections aimed at working towards peace in Northern Ireland.

The province's pro-British Pro-

testants, as expected, won a clear majority. But the Catholic Sinn Fein party, which supports the IRA for a United Ireland, took five seats in the 78-member body.

Sinn Fein and most other Catholics elected, however, have said they will boycott the assembly while most of the successful Protestant candidates say they will not share power with all-Ireland nationalists so the assembly's future is in doubt.

Mr. Cochrane was kidnapped on his way to work on Friday on a motorcycle in Glenanne, county Armagh. The IRA said later they were holding him for "interrogation."

Mr. Donegan disappeared after going out for a drink in a Catholic area of Belfast later the same day. A caller claiming to speak for the underground Protestant Ulster

volunteer force later said it was holding him.

The caller telephoned a Roman Catholic priest, Canon Padraig Murphy, in Belfast early Sunday saying Mr. Donegan would be killed unless the IRA freed hostage.

As British troops and Northern Ireland police searched for the two men, Protestant preacher-politician Ian Paisley issued an appeal to the Protestant group to release their captive.

The wives of the two kidnapped men appealed for their husbands' freedom. Mrs. Lily Cochrane said: "I appeal to whoever is holding Tom, in the name of humanity release him unharmed. He is just a quiet, hard-working man who never harmed anyone."

Mrs. Eileen Donegan appealed: "Will whoever is holding him let him go. He doesn't do any harm to anybody."

Cochrane quoted Donegan as saying

they had uncovered only a minor part of an alleged plot for a violent military takeover on the eve of Thursday's poll.

"The reactionary right wing is in such a panic at a possible Socialist victory that it is prepared to use all legal and illegal means to prevent it. They hardly have any legal means left. They could only try to stop the ballot," he wrote.

Three colonels were charged earlier this month with conspiracy to rebellion in connection with the alleged plot, and nine senior officers have since been transferred to desk jobs in remote provinces amid a flurry of rumour about further coup attempts.

Blas Pinar, leader of the Neo-Fascist *Suerza Nueva* party, told

Sharon to testify before commission

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Chief of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Rafael Eitan, testified behind closed doors Sunday before the judicial commission investigating the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut camps last month. The inquiry, which has been hearing witnesses in camera since last Tuesday, will hold its first open session Monday when Defence Minister Ariel Sharon will testify. The first half of the minister's testimony will be open to the press and public while the second part will be in closed session. Prime Minister Menachem Begin set up the commission following widespread public pressure for an investigation into the massacre.

NRA, encouraged by oil signs, drills 3rd Azraq well

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has started drilling another exploratory well within its programme of prospecting for oil in Al Azraq region, NRA Vice-President Ahmad Dakhwan announced here Sunday.

He said that two earlier wells drilled in the same region gave clear indication that oil is present, and this has encouraged NRA to pursue oil prospecting operations.

"Work is now going on in the region of Al Azraq for the purpose of determining the viability of producing oil and sufficient equipment has been made available for technical work," Mr. Dakhwan explained.

Referring to oil shale in Jordan, Mr. Dakhwan said that experts consulted on the subject have completed a preliminary study on the feasibility of exploiting oil shale and have reported to NRA on their findings.

These studies show that oil shale can be exploited to produce liquid fuel and therefore it has been decided that industrial experiments should be conducted on

shale samples in preparation of a full scale production. Mr. Dakhwan told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

In the light of preliminary experiments, a special distillation plant with a capacity of 50,000 barrels a day will be established and if results are encouraging full scale production of shale oil will be started, he added. According to Mr. Dakhwan, the whole project will take nearly 10 years to complete.

The NRA official's statement Sunday came in comment on a report carried by the Kuwaiti daily *Al Siyash* to the effect that Jordan is expected to become an oil

producing country by 1985 and that 35 wells have been drilled for the purpose, five of which are now operational.

According to the newspaper

Iranians shell Basra

BEIRUT (R) — Iranian artillery shelled Basra in southern Iraq Sunday killing seven civilians, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

The agency, quoting military communiqué, said 38 other people were wounded in the shelling and some houses were damaged. The communiqué also said Iraqi forces killed 26 Iranians during the previous 24 hours of fighting in the Gulf war, which is now in its third year.

Earlier Sunday Tehran Radio reported Iranian troops have killed more than 100 Iraqis and taken many more prisoner in a raid inside Iraqi territory north of the town of Mandali.

The radio, monitored in London, quoted Islamic Revolutionary corps headquarters and added that a military installation on the outskirts of Mandali had also been set on fire.

It did not say when the raid took place. An Iranian military communiqué issued Saturday reported at least 60 Iraqi soldiers dead or wounded in fighting on the western front of the Gulf war on Friday, and the loss of 26 Iraqians.

official Iraqi news agency said.

Mr. Sekou Toure said the failure of the peace efforts was a "tragic and sad" end to the Islamic mediation. The 43-member OIC, of which both Iran and Iraq are members, would take whatever action was appropriate, he said.

Iran has demanded the unconditional withdrawal of all forces, payment of reparations, repatriation of Iraqis expelled from their country and the trial of Iraqis considered by Iran to be war criminals.

Mr. Sekou Toure, who described a continuation of the war as a "scandal and a shame" for Islam, said his committee would issue a report on its efforts and world public opinion would know who worked for Islam and who against it.

Islamic peace mission to end Gulf war reaches deadlock

JEDDAH (R) — An Islamic peace mission said its efforts to end the 25-month-old Gulf war were deadlocked as Iranian President Ali Khamenei Sunday described its revised peace plan as unsatisfactory.

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) peace committee, was quoted by the Saudi Arabian newspaper *Okaz* as saying: "We have come to a deadlock."

The committee, formed by an Islamic summit conference in January last year, held crisis talks in Jeddah Sunday to make a final assessment of Saturday's attempts to interest Tehran and Baghdad in a revised peace plan.

But Mr. Sekou Toure was quoted as saying the committee—which groups Guinea, Gambia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Turkey, Senegal, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the OIC—could not continue fruitless mediation efforts.

It reported back to Mr. Sekou Toure and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti in Jeddah early Sunday.

Tehran Radio quoted President Khamenei Sunday as saying the fresh peace proposals contained nothing new and did not meet Iran's conditions. He added that peace was impossible until Tehran's conditions were met.

The Iranian news agency said after Saturday's meeting in Tehran that President Khamenei told the mission that Iraq had started

the war and Iran was not interested in continuing it. But he added that Iran's conditions had to be met.

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Lebanese Forces' leader refuses to disband fighters

BEIRUT (R) — The right-wing Christian "Lebanese forces" militia, biggest surviving private army in Lebanon, indicated Sunday that it would not consider disbanding until all foreign forces left the country.

It did so during an open-air Maronite Christian mass at its headquarters to commemorate its late commander, Bashir Gemayel, elected President of Lebanon but assassinated on Sept. 14 before he could take office.

The new commander of the "Lebanese forces," Fadi Frem, told a large crowd of militiamen and senior politicians: "There are still to be found on our territory occupiers, foreigners and terrorists."

"Therefore the Lebanese forces cannot accept any change in the nature of their struggle, at least not until the legal authority has won back all its sovereignty and extended its control over all the soil of the fatherland with the foreigners departed," he said.

At present the Lebanese government has direct control only over part of Beirut, while the rest of the capital and most of the remainder of the country are dominated by Israeli and Syrian troops, Palestinian Guerrillas and various Lebanese militias.

Reluctance by the right-wing Christian militia to disband appears to have delayed plans by Lebanon's

new President, Amin Gemayel—elder brother of Bashir to make the Lebanese army and police the only armed force in Beirut.

The survival of the Christian militia has angered left-wing and Muslim groups in west Beirut who have largely disbanded either during the Israeli army's brief occupation of the city last month or during a series of Lebanese army security sweeps.

Amin Gemayel was absent from Sunday's ceremony, which was attended by his father Pierre, founder of the right-wing Christian Phalange Party, and by Bashir's widow, Solange.

Militia officials said the president had been expected and they did not explain why he had not come. One said it might have been a matter of protocol.

Those present included the commander of the Lebanese army, Brigadier Victor Khoury, the speaker of parliament, Kamel Al-Asaad, Foreign Minister Elie Salamé and several other members of the government, local radio stations said.

The

FEATURES

Economic recession bites into book sales

By Tony Carritt

Reuter

FRANKFURT — The world economic recession is biting into book sales, with governments chopping the budgets of lending libraries and readers shunning hardback editions in favour of cheaper paperbacks.

"The first thing that goes by culture and that means books," said Peter Czerwonka of the West German publishers and booksellers' federation.

He is among more than 5,000 publishers now in Frankfurt attending the industry's largest and most important international gathering, at a time when profits are under pressure and expected to be as bad or worse than last year.

The Frankfurt book fair's theme this year is religion and authors including the Dalai Lama, the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and a priestess of the Hupi tribe of Indians from the Rocky Mountains will be mingling with the crowds.

Those exotic names may succeed in diverting the attention of the 170,000 visitors expected from the general public, but many publishers' minds will be focused on flagging sales.

Government spending curbs in many countries have chopped the budgets of public libraries, a huge and, until recently, stable market for publishers, particularly of scientific books.

Despite the prevailing gloom, publishers agree that the book trade has weathered the recession considerably better than many other industries.

About 5,540 publishers from 86 countries are displaying a record 295,000 books this year, some 86,000 of which are new titles. The five-day fair has become an international market place where publishing and translation rights change hands in deals worth millions of dollars.

Disproving the theory that television would ruin the industry, book sales in most countries have grown steadily since the World War II. In France they doubled between 1960 and 1980, and British publishers have doubled their market over the last 30 years.

But the recession is now taking hold and retail book sales are falling in continental Europe and the United States.

"People are used to cheap books and don't like paying the higher prices which rising production costs force on publishers," Mr. Czerwonka said.

Cheap paperback

Preferring to wait for cheaper paperback versions to appear on the shelves, the reading public has started to shun hard-cover editions, the industry's main money spinners.

Publishers in the United States, the world's largest book producer, say 1982 is shaping up as a flat year, while the West German ind-

ustry is cautiously optimistic that business could pick up after a weak start, according to Federation Chairman Gunther Christiansen.

Retail book sales are down \$4.3 million in the United States so far this year, although areas such as school textbooks and book club issues are holding up, according to the trade magazine publishers' weekly.

The picture is similar in West Germany, where booksellers' net profits fell by half to 0.6 per cent of turnover last year and all-round book sales over the last two months have fallen two to three per cent in real terms compared with 1981.

Sales in France also are expected to drop slightly this year, according to a spokesman for the French National Publishers' Association.

The result is growing caution, with many publishers cutting back the number of new titles they bring on the market, said Dr. Eberhard Lupau of West German's Luchterhand publishing house.

Last year the total of new books listed in West Germany fell 12 per cent, the first drop for six years, and publishing sources said they expected the number to fall again this year.

Book piracy

Book piracy adds to the industry's problems. The International Publishers' Association in Geneva estimates cheap reproductions cost publishers worldwide \$850 million a year.

The book trade is now pinning hopes for a late upturn on the lucrative Christmas season, when West German publishers achieve an average 27 per cent of their annual turnover.

The outlook is already brighter for the British book trade, which shows signs of pulling out of a recession that began to hit their businesses about a year earlier than most others.

"Two to three years ago big publishers like Penguin, Collins and Hutchinson all went into loss," said Desmond Clarke, director of Britain's Book Marketing Council.

"But the most recent results show all the major groups have considerably improved the situation," he said. "They are now leaner and fitter."

However, exports, which account for 37 per cent of the British book market, have been badly hit over the last few years by education cuts in some major markets and shortages of foreign exchange in others.

This year's fair is the 34th since Frankfurt became the Federal Republic's book centre at the end of World War II, but the town has a history of book fairs stretching back 520 years to shortly after Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in the nearby town of Mainz in 1455.

The religious theme of this year's fair is the 34th since

ear's fair means a wide number of orthodox and unorthodox faiths are likely to be represented, but most books on show are expected to reflect more general reading trends, the organisers say.

While a stable readership has assured literary works of a steady market share in many countries, sales of leisure and hobby books have grown in the past decade as the working week has become shorter.

In West Germany, readers are also turning increasingly to non-fiction books which give advice on how to run their lives or contribute to topical discussions on political, ecological or sociological subjects, Mr. Czerwonka said.

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The outlook is already brighter for the British book trade, which shows signs of pulling out of a recession that began to hit their businesses about a year earlier than most others.

"Two to three years ago big publishers like Penguin, Collins and Hutchinson all went into loss," said Desmond Clarke, director of Britain's Book Marketing Council.

"But the most recent results show all the major groups have considerably improved the situation," he said. "They are now leaner and fitter."

However, exports, which account for 37 per cent of the British book market, have been badly hit over the last few years by education cuts in some major markets and shortages of foreign exchange in others.

This year's fair is the 34th since Frankfurt became the Federal Republic's book centre at the end of World War II, but the town has a history of book fairs stretching back 520 years to shortly after Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in the nearby town of Mainz in 1455.

The religious theme of this year's fair is the 34th since

the result is growing caution, with many publishers cutting back the number of new titles they bring on the market, said Dr. Eberhard Lupau of West German's

Randa Habil's CORNER**A matter of perspective**

The other day as I was feeling down and depressed it dawned on me that everything lies in the way we see things, the way we communicate. A new technique could be created and once it is applied, we would see things differently.

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- How do I see myself (the opinion one has of himself);
- How do I see you (the opinion one has of the other);
- How do I see you seeing me (the opinion I believe the other has of me);
- How I see you seeing yourself (the opinion I believe the other has of himself);
- How you see me seeing you (the opinion the other believes I have of him);
- How you see me seeing myself (the opinion the other believes I have of myself).

And as such we can continue endlessly.

How I see you seeing me seeing you, how you see me seeing you seeing yourself. Got it? It is so easy, you should only know exactly how you and the other person see each other individually and mutually. It is in a way a sort of exchange of perspective like the story of this mad man who when looking out of the window of the asylum and seeing the activity outside calls a passer by and asks: "Hey you old man, are you a lot inside there?"

NEWS IN BRIEF**NCC to study new journalists law**

AMMAN (Petra) — A new journalists law will be studied by the National Consultative Council (NCC) at its regular weekly session Monday. The council, to be held under the chairmanship of its Speaker Suleiman Arar, will also review the government's replies to a number of questions put to it in the previous session.

Safety committee inspects Ruseifa springs

ZARQA (Petra) — A special team from the Public Safety Committee in Zarqa Sunday made an inspection tour of springs in Ruseifa to ensure that their water is not polluted and suitable for irrigating crops. A spokesman for the team said inspection was conducted on 15 springs along a 20-kilometre stretch before issuing instructions to farmers on vegetable production. The instructions are in line with those laid down by the Agriculture Department in Zarqa on ways of exploiting springs for agricultural purposes, he said.

Seminar on sheep-raising opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture has organised a three-day seminar on raising sheep in Jordan due open here Monday. Participants in the seminar, organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, will review working papers related to the production of sheep, improving breeds, problems of establishing sheep farms as well as ways of protecting animals from diseases and tackling problems confronting sheep breeders in general. Taking part in the seminar will be specialists from the private and public sectors, several Arab and international organisations, experts on production of fodder as well as a representative of the Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories.

WFP support to continue for highlands reclamation

AMMAN (Petra) — The World Food Programme (WFP) has promised to continue its support of a third project for developing highlands in Jordan currently being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, according to Agriculture Minister Marwan bin.

The WFP decision was taken during a meeting it held in Rome on 11-20, the minister said Sunday.

The project is designed to reclaim highlands and slopes before sowing them with trees or creating pasture lands, he explained. According to Mr. Dudin, the WFP will be spending 0.336,500 on the project which will be carried out between 1983-1985.

Islamabad seminar studies report on Jordan's rural banks programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's experiment in granting loans for projects in rural regions was outlined in a working paper submitted to a four-day conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan recently. The seminar, on offering credit to farmers in rural regions, ended Thursday and recommended that priority be given to economic and social projects in developing regions, especially those to be implemented in rural areas with the purpose of achieving a more stable distribution of social and economic justice, according to Youb Batarech, deputy director of the Jordan Cooperative Organization's (JCO) projects department who attended the seminar.

Tunisian delegation due today

AMMAN (Petra) — A Tunisian cooperative delegation is due here Monday for a three-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delegation members will hold talks with officials from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) on ways of bolstering cooperation between JCO and the Tunisian Federation of Farmers.

The delegation will also be taken on visits around the country to look into JCO and Jordanian cooperative societies' activities.

Jordan, Iraq to coordinate labour movement strategy

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraq has promised to support activities of the General Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions (GFJLU) in international forums and conferences, according to GFJLU Secretary-General Shaher Al Majali, who has been meeting here with Iraqi government and Labour union officials.

Mr. Majali said Sunday, the talks had been aimed at bolstering cooperation between labour movements in Jordan and Iraq and Labour union officials.

The Jordanian Labour delegation met with Iraqi Revolutionary Council member Hassan Ali who praised Jordan's "national stands and its constant support for Iraq in its endeavours to repel Iran's aggression," Mr. Majali said.

On the other hand, the Petra School of Physics seminar resumed its discussion Sunday under the chairmanship of Dr. Ahmad Salim of Yarmouk University.

The Arab and Foreign participants discussed several papers on energy levels of electrons in the solids and their calculation, particularly in semi-conductors.

Science meetings continue

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar organised by chemistry departments in Arab universities' science faculties resumed its sessions Sunday at the Liaison Office of Yarmouk University. The morning session discussed three papers on chemistry curricula for the first university degree, ways for improving teaching conditions of chemistry and raising the academic standards of university students and graduates.

Professor Alan Katritzky of Florida University lectured the participants on cyclic chemical

compounds in the morning session.

The seminar elected a four-member directing committee as well as a drafting committee.

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American Congressman Charles Wilson ends second visit in four months 'PLO representative, but U.S. plan best'

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A U.S. congressman said Saturday that he believed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) represents the Palestinians politically, but that the demand for a Palestinian state was unrealistic as opposed to "other arrangements that would be more acceptable to other more moderate Arab states," as well as U.S. and Israel.

Congressman Charles Wilson, a Texas Democrat, who left Amman Sunday morning for Cairo after a three-day visit, had told the Jordan Times in a previous interview last June that he did not believe that the PLO was the representative of the Palestinian people.

"Politically, the PLO does represent the Palestinians," he told the Jordan Times Saturday evening. "But realistically, the Palestinians languishing in refugee camps in Lebanon and those living under repression in the West Bank would prefer a settlement that would better their lives rather than a PLO intransigence based on unrealistic goals such as a Palestinian state," he added.

The Fez Arab declarations represented some progress, he said, but expressed the opinion that instead of the implication that all states in the region should live within secure boundaries, the declaration "should have acknowledged Israel's being." The fact that the declaration had not "acknowledged the obvious," was "a great shortcoming which only gives more influence to anti-Arab groups in the U.S.," he said.

He described Jordan as "the most politically sensible and realistic country" he had visited in the area.

Last Thursday and Friday, he paid visits to the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, where around 2,000 Palestinian refugees had been massacred following the Israeli push into west Beirut last month. He said that he had been deeply moved and horrified by what he saw and heard at the two

camps regarding the massacres, but that he was "not prepared to deal in guilt."

His visits to Sabra and Shatila had made him "more conscious of the unyielding violence in the Middle East and of the Palestinians' need for a place to which to go and a court to which to appeal."

Mr. Wilson, who is on the Congress defence and foreign sub-committee, met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Friday. He said that they had discussed Jordanian-U.S. relations and that the Crown Prince had given him an overview of Jordan's economy. He said he had been impressed by the Prince's enthusiasm and by Jordan's economic growth over the past several years.

He had come to Jordan, he said, because he believed that "it is the most crucial and important Arab state at the beginning of a meaningful new peace initiative." He described his current Middle East tour as an "attitude determining" trip. His repeated visits to the Middle East resulted from his belief that it is "the fulcrum on which the world hinges" and his desire to find out as much as possible about the area, he said.

Americans believed that the Israeli army around the Sabra and Shatila camps were "at best guilty of gross negligence and at worst of compliance with the massacres as they were occurring," he said. The Israeli government's reluctance to set up a judicial inquiry committee over the massacres had increased such suspicions, he said.

Limits to tolerance

Following last summer's events in Lebanon, he said that there were now "limits to what the U.S. will tolerate from Israel." If, for example, Israel were to announce its annexation of the West Bank, Mr. Wilson said, he thought the U.S. would have to curtail its aid to Israel. The U.S. he said, could never accept such an annexation and added that annexation of the West Bank was "against American interests."

Asked how he thought the intransigence of the Israeli government and its outright rejection of the Reagan proposals could best be dealt with, he said that he did not think direct U.S. pressure on Israel by cutting aid or imposing sanctions was either feasible or possible because of "the strong Jewish influence" in the United States.

But he pointed out that if enough external pressure could be brought to bear upon the Israeli government, this would in turn

lead to mounting internal pressures within Israel which could prove strong enough to bring about a change in government from Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition to a Labour government.

The argument being spread by pro-Israeli Jews in America is that the Arabs are unwilling to negotiate, he said. But given "the personality of Begin and his violent rejection of the Reagan plan," a joint Jordanian-American statement defining the Reagan proposals as a basis for negotiations when His Majesty King Hussein visits Washington in the near future would achieve great gains for the Arabs, "perhaps isolating the Israeli government."

Regarding unconditional Arab recognition of Israel

Mr. Wilson said that such an expectation, if it was being made, was "unrealistic". He understood, he said, that Jordan could not be expected to recognise Israel unless it felt that the results would be in proportion, he said.

He added: "In theory, it would be ideal to have simultaneous recognition of Israel by the PLO coinciding with an acknowledgement from Israel of the PLO as the dominant Palestinian spokesman." But he added that he did not believe that such a simultaneous exchange was essential.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Wilson met with Jordanian Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb in his office.

He later visited the ancient city of Petra before meeting with several American ladies married to Jordanians living in Amman.

The ladies, some of whom are Mr. Wilson's constituents, explained to him their activities in influencing U.S. public opinion through countering misconceptions about the Arabs. Mrs. Cheryl Sukhian, who was present at the meeting told the Jordan Times that Mr. Wilson had listened with interest and encouraged them to carry on their work, become more organised and respond to inaccuracies in the American press.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Wilson participated in an informal political discussion with members of the World Affairs Council

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Let there be peace

MOROCCO'S King Hassan has spoken for all the Arabs in stating that the Arab-Israeli conflict had entered a new phase in which force should play no part. That is an accurate description, on the whole, of the Arab perspective, and probably also reflects American thinking. But it takes two to tango, and to make war or peace, and the Arabs' lack of a credible military option appears simply to highlight the rejuvenated sense of militarism and predatory opportunism among the generals and certified terrorists who rule Israel these days. If force and warfare have no place in conflict resolution in Arab eyes, they continue to occupy a place of honour in Israeli eyes.

The fact that we can state in public that we wish to see the Arab-Israeli conflict resolved by peaceful means reflects not only the moral purity of an Arab Nation that holds life sacred and precious (never mind, for the time being, the contemporary history of Arabs killing Arabs); it also reflects the prevailing political reality of an Arab World that has spent hundreds of billions of dollars in the past decade

acquiring the world's most sophisticated arms systems, but mysteriously left those arms untouched in June, July, and August 1982 when the combined Israeli-American military machine occupied half of Lebanon, laid siege to the city of Beirut and indiscriminately killed tens of thousands of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. No wonder, therefore, that we offer peace. We have only the peace option to consider in the present reality. That is, on the whole, probably a good thing, because it would be an act of criminal and moral irresponsibility for more Arabs to die simply to put up a hollow show of military confrontation with the Israeli-American arsenal without providing the substance of confrontation. So, let there be peace.

The troubling aspect of all this, however, is that an Arab World that has failed in war shows little sign of waging peace with any more success. The consequences of this trend are rather frightening. A nation that can wage neither war nor peace is a nation with an uncertain future.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Initiative lies with Washington now

The seven-member Arab committee has resumed its discussions with senior American officials after its meeting with President Reagan.

The U.S. president described his talks with the Arab delegation as an important step on the way to peace.

It is obvious that this preliminary step should be followed by others of greater importance to achieve a just and durable peace in the region. The U.S. definitely bears a basic responsibility in invigorating subsequent steps and removing obstacles impeding progress in the peace process in the Middle East.

It is not fair that the Arabs should be asked to recognise Israel when the very existence of the Palestinian problem is blatantly ignored by the Israeli leadership. The efforts now should be completely dedicated to remove Israeli hindrances set in the way to peace; and it is the responsibility of the American administration to use its undebatable capacity to press the Israeli leadership to recognise the legitimate rights of the

Al Dustour: It's time for Iranians to face realities

The Islamic delegation mediating to end the Iranian-Iraqi war has resumed its efforts, following other similar attempts, which failed to convince the Iranians of the necessity of responding to Arab-Islamic aspirations to resolve the conflict. We can not but express optimism that the mediating committee will succeed in ending to the conflict, and starting negotiations to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The Iraqi side has always expressed its readiness to end the war, not only in declared statements, but also by practically withdrawing forces from Iranian territories occupied at the beginning of the war, and cessation of all military operations against Iran, except those of retaliatory nature. The Iranian leadership, on the other hand, has systematically rejected all the Iraqi gestures of goodwill, and refused to comply

Palestinian people, withdraw occupation forces from the West Bank and Gaza. Such an inevitable step is undoubtedly a prerequisite for entering new stages in the peace process. It is to be reiterated that it is wholly a U.S. responsibility to realise such a step.

The Arabs could not be asked to make up all the stages leading to peace; and the next American move to press the Israeli decision-makers is the only key to initiate new developments. When such a key is properly applied by the American administration, further Arab advancement to a new stage will only be natural.

President Reagan himself emphasised the significance of the time element for the accomplishment of peace in the region. The U.S. administration is called upon to put such a belief into practice. Only a serious stand to exert enough pressure on Israel to respond to peace-making requirements will be effective in the present context.

with U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The most tragic aspect of the Iranian-Iraqi war and its continuation is an Arab and Islamic loss of a powerful ally who could have played an effective role in the Arab and Islamic strife against aggression and all forms of hegemony. If we add to this the neutralisation of the Iraqi political, economic and military potential as a result of the war, we can see the great damage inflicted on the pan-Arab struggle as a consequence to the continuation of the war.

The only alternative for Iran to regain the trust of the Arabs, and prove real claims of supporting Islamic issues, will be a positive response to mediation efforts, and abstaining from attitudes which express full belief in the possibility of imposing unreasonable conditions.

The Community might radically change its aid schemes

By Peter Gumbel

Reuter

BRUSSELS — The European Community, dissatisfied with the results of two decades of development aid, is studying plans to replace grandiose projects by simpler aid schemes aimed at helping poor countries produce more food.

It is time to end the low priority given to food output in the third world. "One of the scandals of history," says the community's aid commissioner, Edgard Pisani.

He has made proposals to the 10 community governments which depart sharply from the traditional practice of financing big, prestige aid projects which are often lucrative for western companies.

Mr. Pisani's document contains a frank admission that 20 years of aid have failed to solve acute problems of poor nations. It draws a grim picture of Third World poverty — falling income, massive debt and growing reliance on aid to meet basic needs.

Mr. Pisani's document calls for community assistance to double to 0.1 per cent of gross national product over the next decade — a target to which member states would be reluctant to agree on top of their national aid programmes, diplomats said.

More advanced developing countries have benefited from financial assistance and projects to build dams and roads, but the less advanced have more pressing needs and cannot make full use of big projects. Mr. Pisani says.

The community's problem, he adds, is how to make the most of the estimated \$17 billion a year it and the 10 member governments spend on development aid — almost three times that given by the United States.

His scheme is to boost food production in developing countries, making short-term food aid superfluous. If the 10 community governments approve the plans, the community would give technical and financial aid to a country if it could first show it had introduced machinery to support food prices.

This would mean developing countries would have to cooperate more than at present with the community before getting aid, which was likely to fuel fears of aid with strings attached, diplomats here said.

Mr. Pisani says low prices discourage farmers from producing more than they need themselves and his pushes up imports and increases dependence on the outside world.

"Today, the Third World has to import 80 million tonnes of cereals to feed its population," Mr.

Pisani told journalists recently. "By the year 2000 it will have to import 200 million tonnes if nothing is changed."

Mr. Pisani acknowledges that his proposals are radical, but denies that they mean imposing tough conditions. He says his programme merely tries to promote policies of lasting benefit. The community, he says, has so far not thought through what impact it wants to achieve with its development aid.

"For the first time, the (community's executive) commission states that priority must be given to food and agricultural development and to proper use of human resources," he says.

The place given to the development of food production over the last 20 years has been one of the scandals of history."

Mr. Pisani also proposed other departures from current community aid practices. Its five-year Lome conventions on trade and aid with 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries would be replaced by an unlimited agreement which would give greater guarantees for effective long-term assistance.

As well as aid, the Lome Convention gives the ACP countries greater access to community markets for their products and partial compensation for loss of export earnings.

DE FACTONOMICS

What Jordan offers in return for foreign aid

Earlier, I have mentioned the main factors explaining the need for budget support in Jordan. These factors can be easily understood and agreed upon. However, it is entirely another question to discuss the manner in which Jordan reciprocates its foreign aid.

I here claim that Jordan contributes positively and effectively to the welfare of the countries which provide Jordan with the bulk of its foreign aid, namely, the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Moreover, Jordan's contributions to the region are either not directly being charged for or not visibly marketed.

The best approach to support this argument is to enumerate Jordan's contributions. An enumeration should give at hand that foreign aid is not a unilateral transfer but a settlement of debt or a payment for a transaction.

1. Jordan contributed directly to the developmental effort of the GCC countries by providing them with professionals and skilled man-

power, the need for which could not be filled by the countries themselves.

The outflow of Jordanian labour to these countries date's back to the late 1940's. Currently, about three hundred thousand Jordanians work in the GCC countries. They work in areas where they cannot easily be replaced by other workers, due to their language, discipline, skill and similar culture.

The capital value of these workers exceeds \$35 billion. Their total transfers back home play a significant role in the activation of the Jordanian economy. However, they account only for a portion of the capital value invested in these workers. In 1981 total transfers may have reached \$1.5 billion.

If we add up the cost of training, we will appreciate further what Jordan is offering to their neighbouring Arab countries.

The outflow of Jordanian manpower continues, in spite of Jordan's own need for the same skills that emigrate. This has led to increased dependence on non-Jordanian labour which

carries new costs, economically and socially.

2. Jordan's transit facilities are of interest and service to the region, particularly the members of the GCC. Land transportation and roads play an important role in regional trade and the movement of persons.

Our airports and national carrier, Alia, are significant not only in times of regional conflicts or to bridge a gap, but in normal every day travel and transportation. The port at Aqaba has been crucial for the security of the Gulf countries as witnessed during the last two years.

Our transit facilities have not at any time been politicised or used to overexploit rising opportunities. Rather, they have been made available to serve the region without intended disruption.

3. Jordan is in geopolitical terms considered a buffer state between the oil-exporting Arab countries and Israel. Indeed, in the vast Arab area from the major Arab cities in the Gulf and the Israeli borders, Jordan has the only demographic concentration that can face or limit

the Zionist expansionist drive and threat.

In this sense, Jordan provides a special protection to the GCC member. They therefore should in their turn, have a direct interest in supporting Jordan's economic and military strength.

4. Albeit on a limited scale, Jordan has provided training opportunities to citizens from the GCC countries in military and other fields. With the construction of full-fledged vocational training centres and other institutions, we can expect and this area of cooperation.

Training is only one of the varied services that Jordan provides at the regional level. Other services offered are in the field of tourism, medicine and others.

5. Jordan has stood, and continues to stand as a moderating factor in a turbulent area, not only in the military sense but also socially and ideologically.

Some Arab countries have experienced, at heavy cost, a full circle of social change. This can be seen in contrast to Jordan's steady, pragmatic approach.

roach to modernisation and development. Jordan stood firm at the forefront of social pressures from countries other than the GCC members. Instead class struggles of it offered equal opportunities for all. This positive moderation provided the GCC with additional social protection which they need in order to develop collectively.

In view of all these contributions, the foreign aid to Jordan should have been higher than its present level of JD 265 million (1981). In the last five years, Jordan received foreign aid amounting to \$2.5 billion.

This should be compared to the United States' \$14.5 billion military and economic aid to Israel.

If we also add Israeli receipts from the sale of its bonds abroad, reparations and donations, total foreign aid to Israel during the last five years would amount to \$21.5 billion or about nine times what Jordan has received. Do you agree now that Jordan has earned and perhaps more than repaid the foreign aid it receives?

rican forces are under greater pressure to cover the approaches to the Gulf and the oilfields of the Middle-East and are looking for relief in the Pacific.

Four main Soviet aims

There are important differences among Western analysts about what the Soviet build-up means. The Reagan Administration argues that the Russians have four main aims:

— Neutralising Japan in any conflict.

— Placing themselves in a position to cut off western oil supplies from the Gulf.

— Intimidating Asian through the projection of Soviet power, thus influencing political events such as talks over Kampuchea.

— Attempting to limit, and if possible prevent, the strengthening of strategic links between the West and China.

Many European analysts are more sanguine. They argue that the West still has an overwhelming advantage, given the combined presence of 35,000 U.S. troops in Korea, the use of facilities in Japan, the Philippines, Australia and Diego Garcia and the imminent deployment of the first Trident-carrying nuclear submarines.

"The Americans are nervous and being challenged," said one intelligence official, "but the Soviet build-up can be interpreted as a haphazard response to western dominance and it seems very doubtful whether they would actually start something in this area without being prepared to carry through to its logical, and unthinkable, conclusion — an all-out war."

They also point to the severe limitations of the Soviet fleet. Vladivostok is hemmed in, Pechora is ice-bound for six months of the year while their battle groups are a long way from their supply lines," said one expert.

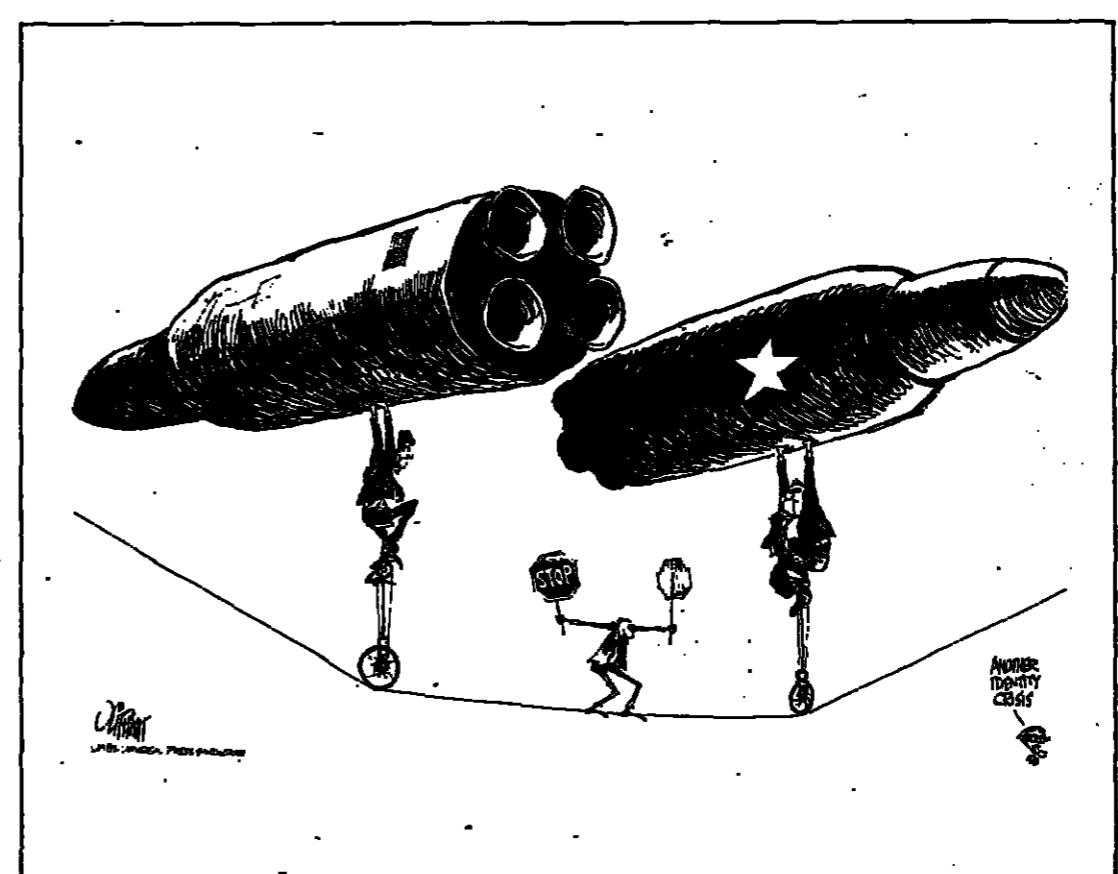
In response to the build-up, Japan is being encouraged to step up its defence spending and patrol the sea lanes within 1,000 miles of its coastline. But, bound by its history and pacifist constitution, it is moving slowly. Japanese leaders are rightly aware, too, of the sensitivities in South-East Asia renewed Japanese militarism.

The option of arming China as a counter to Soviet militarism has been considered by the U.S. but would be strongly contested by the right-wing in Congress who would object to arming a Communist power. There is also the lingering fear which some Asian states, notably India, Indonesia and Malaysia, have of China's long-term intentions.

The two other major alternatives are extending the range and scope of western military presence in the area and consolidating the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, built up since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But these present complex political problems.

Why the Russians are building their forces in Asia can only be matter of speculation. What is longer in doubt is that they now a power to be reckoned with in the area and every conceivable response to this new challenge can only be limited and unsatisfactory.

Financial Times news photo



Important element in New Delhi's call for the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.

U.S. dominance challenged

Today roughly one-third of the Soviet Union's total land, air and sea forces is assigned to the country's eastern military regions. The Soviet army in the Far East now comprises 500,000 soldiers, 12,000 tanks, 12,500 armoured fighting vehicles, and 5,000 pieces of artillery. The Soviet Pacific fleet, directed by the architect of the Kremlin's policy of global submarine diplomacy, Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, now deploys 120 attack submarines, 80 surface combat vessels and 300 fighter aircraft.

The Russians are also deploying an increasing number of nuclear missiles in the Far East as well as having 1,200 Air Force aircraft.

At the same time there are fears that ASEAN transforms itself into a military alliance, as opposed to a loose economic and political club, this may provoke an even greater

facilities.

"That would be a big blow," admitted one British intelligence officer.

The agreements under which the U.S. maintains its presence in the Philippines are likely to be successfully renegotiated in 1983. But, the deteriorating health of President Ferdinand Marcos and the threat of instability after he leaves the scene must raise doubts in Washington about the permanence of this crucial arrangement.

In Australia, Mr. Bill Hayden, leader of the Labour Party, declared in July that, if elected, his party would close Australian ports and harbours to U.S. nuclear-armed ships.

Although he later withdrew this statement amid a furor, it has cast doubt over the solidarity of the ANZUS defence pact, which groups the U.S., New Zealand and Australia, at a time when Amer-

jeelis

Bangladeshis: Latest addition to illegal aliens of Florida

By Stewart Russell

Reuter

MAMI — Bangladeshis who we come from West Germany and the Bahamas are the latest illegal aliens trying to sneak into Florida, in the wake of thousands of Cubans and Haitians. In Florida alone, about 70 Bangladeshis have been arrested for entering the United States without valid papers since the first boat was caught off Miami beach June, according to the immi-

gration service.

Although the numbers are small compared with 125,000 Cuban boat people and 25,000 Haitian refugees who arrived at Florida's shores, officials fear there may be many more Bangladeshis to come.

Dwayne Peterson, chief of the anti-smuggling unit of the U.S. border patrol in Miami, told the Miami Herald the total number of Bangladeshis who entered the country illegally in the past few months was conservatively estimated at 300 to 400.

There they contract smugglers to take them the short last stage to the Florida Atlantic Coast. Mr.

Peterson said.

Official sources in Nassau say it is difficult to keep track of Bangladeshis arriving in the Bahamas. Since both countries are members of the British Commonwealth, citizens of one do not need a visa to enter the other.

"Some clever person has devised whereby they arrive with roundtrip tickets from Frankfurt to Nassau," one source said. He said most of the Bangladeshis travelled on a charter airline.

Bangladeshis now outnumber

Haitians in Miami's Krome Avenue Detention Centre for illegal aliens.

All but a handful of almost 2,000 Haitians, ordered released from Krome and other camps by a federal judge last summer, are now living in the community with

family members or church sponsors.

The immigration service said that unlike Haitians, Cubans and other recent illegal immigrants from the Caribbean and Central America, Bangladeshis do not normally seek to stay in the Miami area.

"Apparently they come here with job contacts nationwide. They tend to go to industrialized areas north and west of Florida where they think they can get jobs and where there is a support community," a spokeswoman said.

Bangladeshis have been arrested in cities as far apart as Buffalo, New York, Houston and Detroit, she added.

U.S. circuit court judge Eugene Spellman ordered the release of incarcerated Haitians because the

Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) had started detaining them without properly formulating new regulations.

After the government published the rules, the judge decreed that the INS could continue to detain newly-arrived "illegals."

The Bangladeshis fall into this category.

The released Haitians will still have to go before courts to determine if they will be allowed to stay here, but they are allowed to work while they are waiting...

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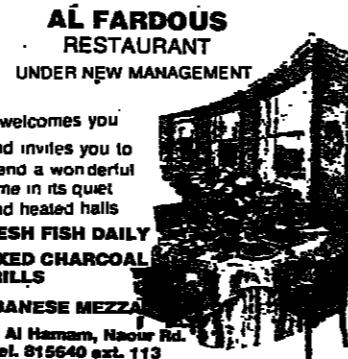
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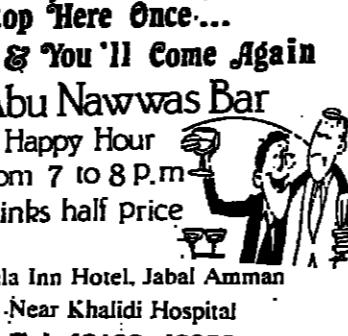
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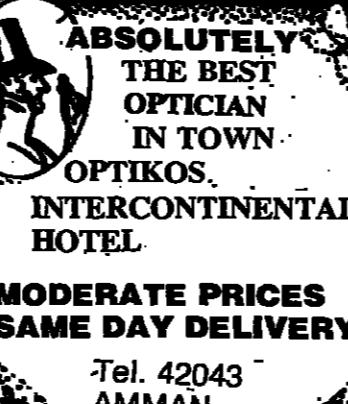


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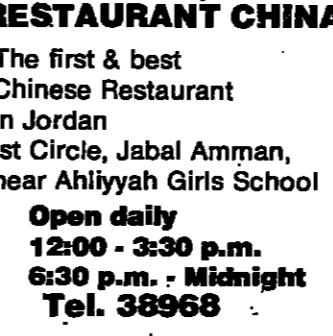
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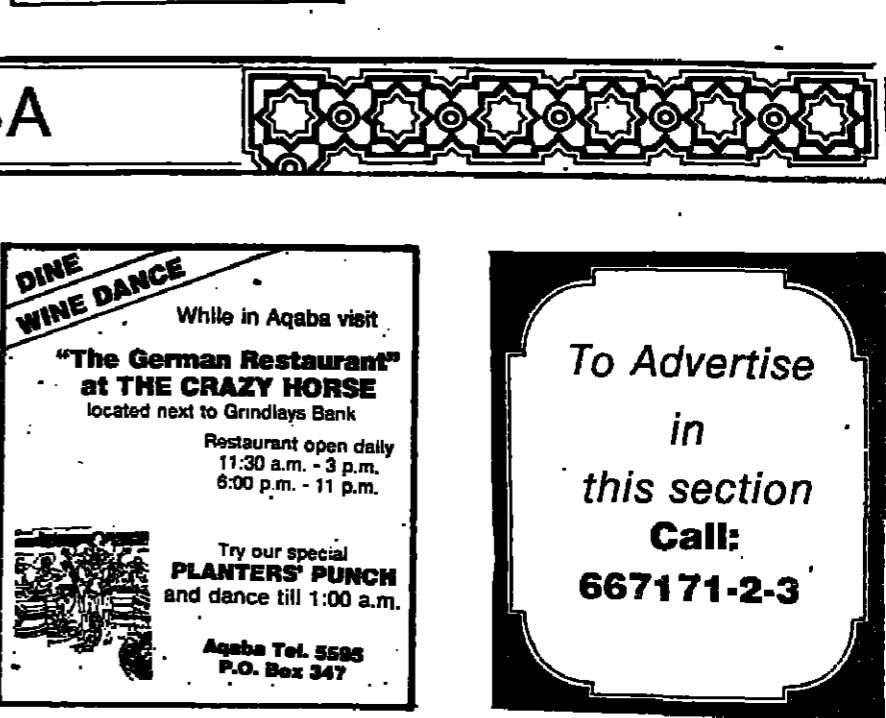
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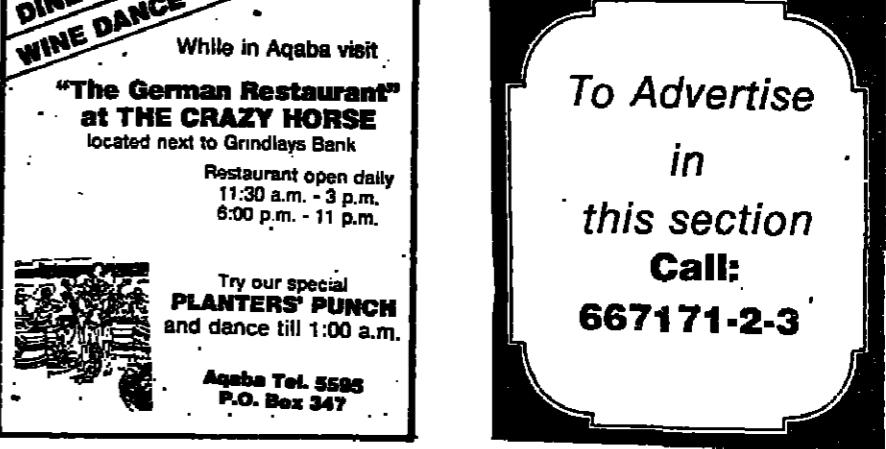


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SPURS

Poor catching makes task harder for English cricketers against Queensland

BRISBANE (R) — Kepler Wessels and Greg Chappell hit centuries Sunday as Queensland ran up 400 for the loss of only three wickets in their second innings on the third day of the four-day cricket match against England here.

Queensland declared their first innings at 297 for nine while England replied with 372.

Poor catching by the tourists made the task even harder for England's bowlers, who went wicketless until 30 minutes after lunch following Queensland's resumption from 24 for no wicket overnight.

But Queensland captain Greg Chappell did not write off the tourists' test chances.

"Had it been a test match I'm sure they would have used their attack a little differently," Chappell, who is widely tipped to re-

sume the Australian captaincy, said.

England's support bowlers did most of the bowling Sunday, with skipper Bob Willis and his strike bowler Ian Botham bowling only 16 overs between them.

Willis refused to talk to reporters at the end of the day's play, but his tour manager Doug Insole said his team was far from dependent.

"No one likes to have 400 runs hit off them in a day's play, but we stuck to our task and had a good workout in the middle," Insole said.

The one bright spot for England was a skillful stumping of Wayne Broad by 41-year-old wicketkeeper Bob Taylor.

Broad's dismissal gave Taylor a world record total of 1,528 dismissals in first class cricket, one

more than former England and Middlesex keeper John Murray. Taylor has played 42 tests although he has only been an England regular since 1977.

The Englishmen found little else to cheer about as Wessels and Rob Kerr added 152 in almost even time for the first wicket.

Wessels, a South African-born left-hander now qualified to play for Australia, was dropped at 18 by Derek Pringle from the fifth ball of the day bowled by Bob Willis.

However that was the only flaw in the Queensland opener's elegant display, packed with superb cuts and drives that gave him 11 boundaries.

Chappell was in a murderous mood, scoring his 20th century for Queensland with 11 fours and two sixes.

100 countries to compete in Olympic soccer

ZURICH (R) — A record 100 countries will take part in qualifying rounds for the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament in Los Angeles, it was announced Saturday.

They will be chasing 14 places in the United States, as hosts, and Czechoslovakia, the defending champions, are automatic qualifiers.

The draw, made here by the International Football Federation (FIFA) Olympic Commission, finalized qualifying matches for only two of the five continental groups—Africa and North and Central America and the Caribbean.

Formula One constructors accept FISA's proposals

MODENA, Italy (R) — Formula One constructors Sunday conditionally approved new safety and technical proposals by the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA).

After six hours of talks at Ferrari headquarters, the constructors said in a statement the FISA regulations were acceptable provided the federation in turn agreed to a series of proposals by the constructors.

The constructors gave no details but said they would present the proposals at a FISA technical commission meeting in Paris

Talks aimed at ending NFL strike suspended

COCKEYSVILLE, Maryland (A.P.) — Talks aimed at ending the 33-day-old National Football League strike were indefinitely suspended Saturday, threatening the remainder of the season.

Each side blamed the other for continuing the impasse. Mediator Sam Kagel didn't point any fingers, saying instead that it was "time for the parties to re-examine and reassess their respective positions on the economic issues."

It is those issues—the union's demands for a wage scale, a central salary fund, a fixed percentage of the television revenues—which are at the heart of the first in-season strike in the NFL's 63-year history.

But Kagel, was more optimistic, saying the talks could resume as early as Sunday night.

April Run romps to victory in \$476,800 race at Aqueduct

NEW YORK (R) — Repeating

her triumph of a year ago, the Irish-bred filly April Run romped to an eight-length victory in the \$476,800 Turf Classic at Aqueduct race track Saturday.

Naskra's Breeze was second, three lengths in front of Bottled Water. Completing the seven-hour field, in order, were Field Cat, Sprint, Khatango and my native.

Ridden by Cash Asmussen, April Run ran the 12 furlongs on a grass course listed as firm in the

time of two minutes, 29.8 seconds. The win was worth \$286,080 to April Run's owner, Mrs. Bertram Firestone of Virginia. Naskra's Breeze received \$104,896. Bottled Water \$57,216 and Field Cat \$28,608.

April Run, a four-year-old filly by Run the Gantlet out of April Fancy, was shipped here from Paris after finishing an excellent fourth in the Prix de l'Arc Triomphe on Oct. 3.

In last year's Turf Classic, the filly beat Galaxy Libra by three quarters of a length.

Sprint and Bottled Water alternated in setting the pace for the first 10 furlongs. But these two began tiring entering the straight and were passed by April Run and Naskra's Breeze.

For while, it appeared Naskra's Breeze would make a fight of it, but April Run proved the stronger as she steadily drew way in the final furlong.

Be My Native, who finished a respectable second to Perrault in the Arlington Million on Aug. 29 at Arlington Park in Chicago, was the major disappointment in the race.

LETTERS

To the Sports Editor:

Please allow me space in your esteemed paper to congratulate the organisers of the Amman Little Soccer League for the successful organisation of the first part of the League competitions which ended last Friday with the completion of the League championships.

This year's League has witnessed a high standard of soccer skills among our young rising soccer stars. The standard of coaching and also of refereeing has been quite high indeed.

The young players have behaved remarkably well both on and off the soccer pitch as each competition ends with the losing and winning teams shaking hands. That indeed, has been good sportsmanship at its best, and the organisers in particular the coaches, deserve overwhelming support and congratulations.

However, kindly allow me more space so I can list a few things which the League organisers should be mindful of in the remaining part of the League and also in next year's League programme.

1. Match officials should not be allowed to officiate as referees or linesmen in competitions where any of their own children are playing, or where their spouses and personal friends are either team, mothers or active supporters of a team that is playing.
2. Team officials and parents should refrain from trying to influence the decisions of the referee and linesmen in favour of their child's team or their favourite team. This does not serve as a good example to the players because the players would sooner or later begin to question the match officials. Should that happen, then it would be bye-bye to the good sportsmanship that has been established so far.
3. Parents should remember not to be carried away with excitement to the extent that their behaviour during competitions could lead to creating animosity rather than competitiveness among children. I say this because of an incident in which a parent was said to have told a group of children who were cheering their favourite team to shut up because they were cheering that parent. Incidents such as that one, though apparently small, could lead to quarrelling among spectators and eventually lead to the type of soccer hooliganism that has characterised modern soccer.
4. Improve the process of allocating players to teams so that there is fair distribution of good players among all teams. The present system of player-distribution seems to be very defective as some teams have a monopoly of good players. It is no wonder therefore that some teams never win a single match and always lose heavily. This can be most discouraging to the players concerned, apart from it being unfair.
5. Players, especially new ones, be carefully screened so that there is no lying about their age. At the moment there are several players in the 9 to 11 year-old group who are twelve years and above. This is much so among children who have come from other schools other than the American School. May be a note from a child's school stating the exact age could be one way of getting round such dishonesty which unfortunately seems to be connived with by those concerned and who may know the truth. Further, children who are found lying about their age should be disqualified from the League. It should be remembered that through sport we can help the children to grow up into honest and responsible citizens. If we overlook that as adults, how can we next time tell a child to be honest about a different situation? Surely there must be some consistency.

Yours sincerely,
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4	3	American Airlines	U.S.A.
5	11	Trans World Airlines (TWA)	U.S.A.
6	8	United Airlines	U.S.A.
7	16	Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)	Sweden
8	6	Air France	France
9	10	KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
10	4	Singapore Airlines	Singapore

The world's 10 most efficiently run airports

Position	(Last year's position)	Airport	Country
1	1	Frankfurt Rhein/Main	Germany
2	3	Amsterdam (Schiphol)	Netherlands
3	7	Zürich-Kloten	Switzerland
4	2	Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	France
5	11	Kennedy (New York)	U.S.A.
6	6	Atlanta	U.S.A.
7	9	Heathrow (London)	U.K.
8	8	Chicago O'Hare	U.S.A.
9	-	Gatwick (London)	U.K.
10	5	Dallas/Fort Worth	U.S.A.

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The Central Tendering Committee for Government Works announces that bids will be accepted for the completion of the Rehabilitation Centre Project at Swaga 70 km. south of Amman.

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Tender documents will be available for a non-refundable fee of JD 160 at the Ministry of Public Works.

All those interested must submit their tenders with bid guarantee or certified cheques to the Tendering Committee at MPW.

Without such guarantee or cheque the offer will be neglected.

Monday, Nov. 1, 82 will be the last date for purchasing the documents. Monday Nov. 15, 82 at 10:00 a.m. will be the last date for accepting the bids by the committee.

All unit prices filled by prospective bidders must be written in numbers and words, otherwise bids will be neglected.

**Central Tendering Committee
for Government Works**

جامعة عجمان

JORDAN TIMES

Why \$ 65 billion look a small sum?

One of the grimmer ironies of the crisis over Mexico's inability to repay any of its \$80 billion debts is that the International Monetary Fund foresees the danger more than a year ago but was prevented by its rules of confidentiality from giving any warnings to the banks.

During the next six months the fund and its member countries will be seeking to answer some wide-ranging questions about its future role in preventing debt-ridden countries from dragging the world's financial system any nearer to the brink of major default.

Already the fund's staff has conducted a private "post mortem" about whether it could have taken earlier action.

However, the fund is fettered - somewhat unwillingly - by the secrecy which its members insist upon as the price for their frankness when it carries out its regular surveillance of their economies.

Now the IMF is considering how it might reconcile these obligations with the world's wider interests in financial stability.

In an internal paper it has set out three main possibilities:

The first would be to give out more background knowledge about the debt position of developing countries, without being too specific.

The second would be to increase the fund's influence when it is acting in parallel with commercial banks in extricating a country from its difficulties.

The third is for fund officials to attend meetings between banks and debtor countries even when it is not directly involved in lending.

Of these three rather broad ideas, the last is perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most contentious. This is because it raises the question of the fund's right - or duty - to act as a sort of financial policemen to the world,

bringing errant economies back to the path of financial righteousness.

It does this through the strict conditions ("conditionality" in fund jargon) which it imposes on members which seek its help. The object generally is to force them to live within their national means.

Although the fund's resources are small compared with the huge structure of commercial lending to developing countries the conditions attached to its own assistance can prevent the whole edifice collapsing by encouraging commercial banks to continue lending.

The fund provides not only a "seal of good housekeeping" but often the only effective international sanction against financial improvidence.

Conditionality invests the fund with much of its power and its moral authority, but it has also proved a source of weakness. Many of the poorer countries resent the harsh consequences - unemployment and reduced consumption - which the fund's first aid programmes usually require.

So, as happened in Mexico, they refuse to apply to the IMF until a major crisis is upon them. So long as the commercial banks were prepared to continue lending on terms which carried fewer political costs, such countries strongly resisted the idea that the fund should discuss their indebtedness with the banks.

The issue of when the fund's proper influence becomes interference was implicit in most of the discussion on and off stage at the recent IMF/World Bank conference in Toronto. The debate was couched in familiar terms: About the need to increase members' quota subscriptions which determine the size and potential influence of the fund, and the str-

ictness of its "conditionality."

However, these issues have acquired a new dimension as anxiety mounts that Mexico might not agree to the IMF's conditions required for a rescheduling of its \$80 billion debts, and there are continuing anxieties surrounding Argentina and other countries.

The possibility that an international banking collapse might be precipitated has lent much greater urgency to talks on the size of the fund. It has also underlined the fact that the fund is now faced with a very different task from that envisaged by its founders in 1944.

They intended it to correct payments imbalances in a world of fixed exchange rates, not to bale out commercial banks which have engaged in imprudent lending.

The extent to which the fund should in future be involved with the industrial powers' central banks in restraining commercial banks from imprudent lending will be much debated between now and the meeting in March of the IMF's interim committee in Washington.

On the one hand there are those, including many central bankers, who believe that the fund should now take a more dominant position in lending to Third World countries.

As one European central banker put it: "With the wisdom of hindsight and given the enormity of the second oil shock, it does seem to me a colossal mistake that the commercial banks were allowed to leap into the breach to recycle the oil surpluses, for the fact is that these banks do not have any hold over a sovereign borrower."

According to this view the fund, "warts and all," is the only body with the authority and expertise to force debtor countries to change the central bankers' bank in Basle.

Against these resources it had approved, and extended

credit arrangements with member countries of \$15.7 billion by June 30, although only \$5 billion of this had been drawn. The IMF must also be able to meet any member country's request for a withdrawal of its part of the total \$24 billion reserves lodged with the fund.

It should therefore have no difficulty in providing Mexico with up to \$4.5 billion of loans, with perhaps a further \$1 billion to Argentina, if agreement on suitable conditions can be reached.

But any sustained increase in its lending and sales of currency could put it in a "tight liquidity position" after 1983, as one official put it.

Although there have been suggestions that the IMF might raise money by issuing bonds in the market, most member countries favour the traditional method of quota finance, supplemented if necessary by borrowings from governments.

There has been much less agreement about the need to create a new issue of Special Drawing Rights, the fund's own currency which would be used to increase members' reserves. The main argument for an increase is that the SDR 21 billion (\$22.6 billion) now in existence represents only about 4% per cent of total reserves in 1981 compared with 6 per cent which SDRs accounted for in 1972.

But in the present austere anti-inflationary climate, the U.S. and several other countries are opposed to an allocation which would effectively hand out unconditional liquidity to the poorer nations.

This view is reinforced by an IMF study last year of the indebtedness of six countries. This concluded that the large loans received from international banks after 1973 may have made their problems worse.

So every route towards helping the developing world seems to end up at the same central problem: That lending should only be made on the basis of a careful appraisal of their economies; and that loans should either be concentrated on projects which increase the productive potential of the country or linked with reforms to prevent it from consuming more than it can produce.

The first sort of lending is done broadly by the IMF's sister organisation, the World Bank, the second by the IMF itself.

It is already clear that in future commercial banks will need to make these distinctions much more accurately than in the past - and they will have to rely on formal and informal flows of information from the IMF and the World Bank to achieve this.

At the same time the fund will have to brace itself against volatile accusations that it is using the deficits caused by a world recession as a lever to impose "right-wing monetarist" policies upon the poorer nations.

This caricature is unfair to the fund's record in agreeing programmes with countries as far apart politically as Romania and Haiti.

More fundamentally, IMF officials argue that painful adjustments would be forced on debtor countries in any case.

As one IMF official said: "Ultimately economic adjustment will be forced on these countries by the realities of the world. The fund's job is to advise how the adjustment can be made in a more rational manner, and to enable the country to make the adjustments with the minimum of pain."

- Financial Times news features

West Germans protest against economic policies

BONN (R) - Thousands of West German workers took to the streets Saturday in mass protests against the economic policies of the new centre-right government.

The West German Trade Union Federation (DGB) has organised demonstrations in major cities and has threatened further protests if the problems of unemployment are not solved.

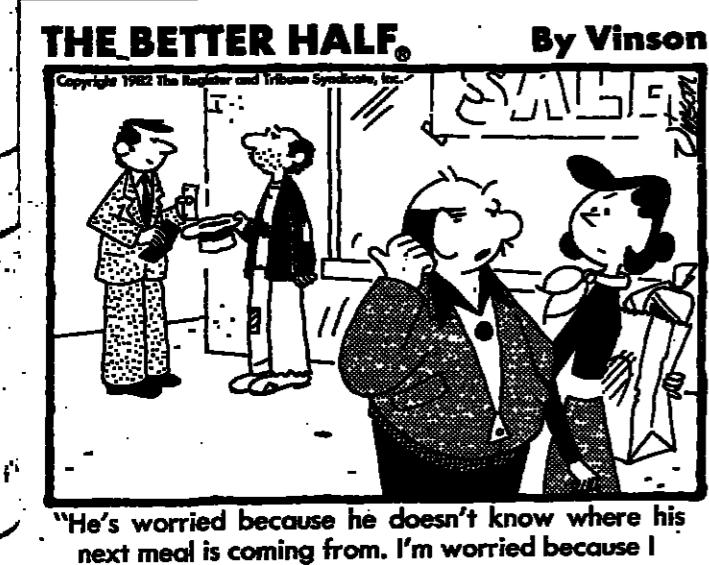
Industrialists, concerned over the actions, have called for cooperation in fighting the country's financial problems. But the trade unions believe the government of

Chancellor Helmut Kohl intends to lay the burden of economy measures largely on their members.

There were angry scenes at a meeting in Mainz Friday when Labour Minister Norbert Bluem defended his earlier proposal of a voluntary wage freeze.

Textile workers accused Mr. Bluem of conducting "unusual and unchristian" practice.

The labour minister replied that any wage freeze could be linked to a price freeze. Pay agreements could contain clauses providing



China reassures U.S., Sweden on investments

PEKING (R) - China has concluded agreements with the U.S. and Sweden aimed at reassuring them that their investments in China's modernisation were safe, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported Sunday.

It quoted a senior finance official as telling a Peking symposium of European business leaders similar accords to protect investment were being discussed with Switzerland, Japan, Canada, West Germany and other countries.

Mr. Jing Shuping, vice-president of the state-

owned China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), said he hoped these steps would help reassure foreign investors, although China still lacked experience in absorbing foreign investment, and its economic regulations needed improvement.

Mr. Jing assured the symposium that, once approved by the government, contracts and agreements signed by Chinese institutions were "legally effective."

Reagan says U.S. on road to recovery

WASHINGTON (R) - The United States is on the road to a lasting economic recovery, President Reagan said Saturday.

Speaking in a national radio broadcast 10 days before the Nov. 2 congressional elections, the president said he wanted to correct charges that an end to the U.S. economic recession was not in sight.

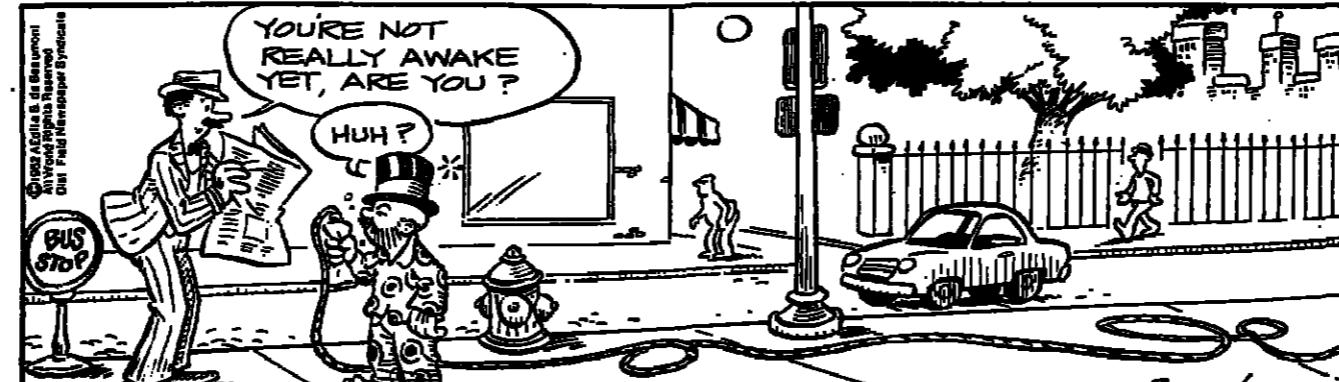
"We aren't out of the woods yet, but we're getting there. America is on the road to lasting recovery," he said.

Mr. Reagan, speaking from his weekend retreat at Camp David, said declines in inflation and interest rates were positive signs that his programme was working.

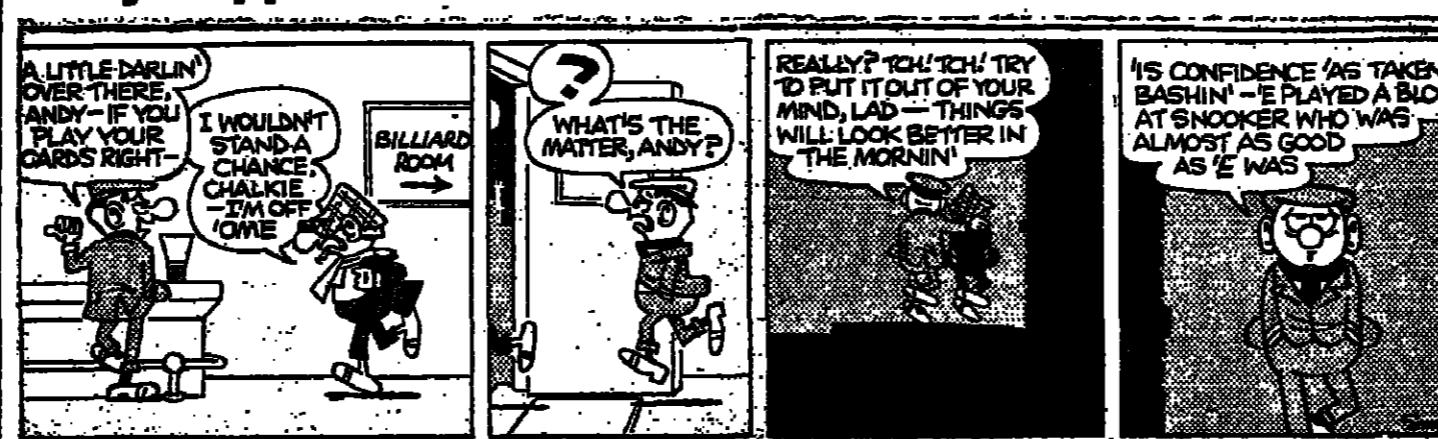
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to consider making plans that will improve your surroundings. By employing new and imaginative concepts you can easily attain success in the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go out of your way to consult with influential persons who can help you advance in your line of endeavor.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Look to a modern person for the support you need at this time. Think and act constructively. Be more cooperative with others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to seek the information that is required in order to advance in your career. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study modern ways of doing business and pave the way for greater advancement in the future. Use common sense.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Look over contracts and make sure you understand them thoroughly. Make your life with loved ones more exciting.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more efficient at your work and gain the approval of higher-ups. Come to a better understanding with co-workers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Discuss modern methods with associates and figure out better ways to increase production. Make plans for the days ahead.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study home conditions and make plans to modernize so that your way of living is more streamlined. Don't neglect to pay your bills.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't neglect home affairs that require your personal attention. Handle business affairs intelligently.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to do those things that will bring more harmony to you and associates. Show others you have wisdom.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go ahead with monetary plans you have made and get good results. Study your property and plan how to improve it.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study new systems that can help you become more progressive in the future. A social activity could be most pleasurable now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be blessed with many talents, so be sure to give a good education and much success is possible. Teach to stick to convictions if they are right. Don't neglect ethical training. A fine sports person in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Martha J. De Wit

1 Witty ones	31 Made ghostly noises	54 Charlotte of TV	86 One of the Allens
6 Criticism	36 Kind of poker	55 GI address	27 The Old Maid in Old Maid
10 AKA Mars	38 Understood	58 Honor card	28 Termite
14 in proportion	40 Civet	68 Muscat	30 Low card
15 Top-notch	41 Start a golf game	69 Selves	32 Window section
16 Apple throwaway	43 Owed	70 Queue	33 Hymn
17 One of the Reeses	44 Shiuious one	71 Adam's son	34 Narrow glacial ridge
18 Carry	45 Occurrence	72 David's daughter	35 One of the Taylors
19 Assuage	46 Best it!	73 Head, in Hare	37 Pushes for payment
20 1949 Oscar winner	48 Kind of school: abbr.	74 Salver	39 Feeble
21 1949 Oscar winner	49 Touch and taste	75 Cubic meter	42 Wing: pref.
22 Bee follower	51 - out (makes do)	76	47 Crew
25 H.M. Pulham, —	53 - Miniver"	77	50 Least dangerous
26 One of the Scotts	78	78	52 Cricket and croquet
	79	79	53 Trimming machine
	80	80	57 - a time
	81	81	58 Bump
	82	82	59 Pierre's friend
	83	83	60 Unable to
	84	84	61 Leg joint
	85	85	62 Jot
	86	86	63 Pale
	87	87	64 May Whiffly, for one
	88	88	65 Play the lead
	89	89	66 Auxiliary verb

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

CAIDS CHARIT STAR

ALIT HOMER UPON

STLIO AIRINA TITON

HOLIESANDMATTSON

PLAIES SHERBINE

ROTHS EBBING

ANOS THAIS PATT

Poland's underground calls for general strike in spring

WARSAW (R) — Underground Solidarity leaders in Poland have challenged the military government with a call for a new wave of protests culminating in a general strike next spring.

The appeal coincided with a message from internal Solidarity leader Lech Walesa that "any kind of protest is good", and that he had refused an offer of freedom in exchange for supporting new trade unions being set up under martial law.

In a series of communiques five top underground organisers, who form a National Coordinating Committee (TKK), called for an eight-hour strike on Nov. 10, the second anniversary of the union's registration, and for demonstrations in December to mark a year of martial law.

Danuta Walesa told Western reporters at her Gdansk home that her husband Lech had been offered his freedom in exchange for supporting the new trade unions being established in place of Solidarity.

"Asked about his response, she said: "The answer is that my husband is still interned."

Glemp to discuss Poland with Pope

WARSAW (R) — Polish primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp travels to the Vatican Monday for talks with Pope John Paul shadowed by a serious deterioration of church-state relations in Poland after the banning of the Solidarity trade union.

The primate, who is expected to stay about 10 days, has bitterly attacked the Communist military authorities for brushing aside church recommendations and scrapping the union.

EEC to coerce Danes into fisheries pact

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Denmark will come under intense pressure from its European Community partners Monday to stop blocking a common fisheries policy, diplomatic sources said.

Fisheries ministers from the 10 Common Market countries will open two days of talks knowing that time is running out before a Jan. 1 deadline for finalising an agreement.

Years of largely fruitless negotiations on a policy aimed at dividing the community's dwindling fisheries resources among nat-

ional fleets have made diplomats wary of sounding optimistic about the outcome of such councils.

But the sources said this week's talks should clarify finally whether Denmark is willing to negotiate seriously for a settlement or will still pitch its demands so high as to make bargaining out of the question.

Denmark, whose fishing industry has strong influence over the Danish government, has exacerbated its partners by leaving its final intentions unclear and by

asking for fishing rights far in excess of those the Community commission recommended.

Henning Grove, fisheries minister in Denmark's new Conservative minority government, said at his first fisheries council early this month he was willing to negotiate on the basis of the commission's plans.

But diplomats said the Danes showed no sign yet of cutting demands for greatly increased access to the rich Shetland fishing area off north Scotland, a mackerel quota off west Scotland and

Ireland, and more North Sea cod and herring.

Jan. 1 is the expiry date for a 10-year British accession agreement limiting access by other Community fishermen to British waters.

If there is no common fisheries policy by then, all Community waters might legally be open to fishermen from anywhere in the Common Market. But Britain has said it would not permit such unrestricted fishing.

Evren campaigns for new constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, launched an intensive campaign Sunday aimed at ensuring popular acceptance of a controversial new constitution, saying it was meant to prevent more military coups.

The primate was due to pay a long-arranged visit to Rome two weeks ago for the canonisation of a Polish priest, but the trip was put off because of his concern over possible trouble at home after the Oct. 9 dissolution of Solidarity.

Church sources said the primate had declined to meet Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist and military leader, since it became clear there was no hope of persuading the authorities against banning Solidarity, which had 9.5 million members.

He has conferred with Gen. Jaruzelski on the eve of previous trips to the Vatican, but church sources said they knew of no last-minute plans for a meeting this time.

After about two months of steadily cooling church-state relations here since the postponing of the Papal visit in August, Archbishop Glemp spelled out his new tougher stand in a sermon at a crowded central Warsaw church eight days ago.

Before that direct sermon he had usually taken a far more cautious line. The church's basic demands for restoration of the union, freedom for those detained under martial law and a dialogue towards national reconciliation had been expressed more forcibly by other more outspoken, senior church figures.

6 Salvadorean leftists said to be kidnapped

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas have demanded the immediate release of six moderate leftist Salvadorean political activists who, they say, were kidnapped by government forces over the past few days.

The insurgents' Radio Venceremos described the leftists' detention by security forces as illegal and said the move was further proof of the repressive nature of the U.S.-backed Salvadorean government.

The activists belong to the moderate Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), an umbrella group of a dozen unarmed opposition organisations.

"It is absolutely false that we have them in our power," the spokesman said.

The army did not report any battle action Sunday against a string of eight towns along the Honduran border overrun nearly two weeks ago at the onset of a guerrilla offensive.

But an army spokesman said 20 guerrillas were killed and three soldiers wounded Saturday in a clash on a Pan American highway bridge road in eastern San Vicente province.

The spokesman added that guerrillas ambushed and killed a lieutenant and a National Guardsman on the coastal highway in Usulutan province.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Armenian goes on trial in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM (R) — A public prosecutor has demanded a sentence of eight years imprisonment for an Armenian captured after an attack on the Turkish consul-general in Rotterdam. The man, Benjamin Evingulu, 21, was charged Sunday with the attempted murder of consul-general Kent-aelin Demirer and attempted manslaughter of two Dutch policemen. Prosecutor H. de Dolder told the heavily-guarded court that four armed men attacked Mr. Demirer's car on July 21. Three of them escaped after an exchange of fire with policemen escorting the car, but Evingulu was caught after being wounded in the arm. An organisation calling itself the Red Armenian Army said in Beirut it was behind the attack on the consul-general. The court will give its verdict on Nov. 6.

British Conservatives maintain popularity

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her ruling Conservative Party have retained the popularity they won during the Falkland Islands conflict with Argentina, according to an opinion poll published here. The poll, conducted this week by the Observer newspaper and National Opinion Polls (NOP) said 45 per cent of those questioned supported the Conservatives, 32 per cent the opposition Labour Party and 21 per cent the minority Liberal-Social Democratic alliance.

500,000 Japanese begin U.N. disarmament week

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Japan's fifth annual United Nations disarmament week opened Sunday with 500,000 people attending rallies, organisers said. Ten rallies sponsored by the general council of trade unions appealed for arms reduction, world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Miracle Valley shootout kills 3

MIRACLE VALLEY, Arizona (R) — A dispute over a traffic violation led to a shoot-out Saturday between police and a faith healing sect in which three members were killed and nine people injured, police said. Some 300 policemen had surrounded the all-black sect's church in this desert community near the Mexican border, after an officer tried to serve a traffic warrant to one member but was turned back by about 100 others. Five police officers had broken arms and legs from hand-to-hand fighting, according to county sheriff Jimmy Judd.

Malaysian police confiscate thousands of banned books

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysian police have confiscated thousands of banned books, some of them best-sellers by international authors like Harold Robbins and Irving Wallace, in raids on bookshops in the past few days. A police spokesman said Sunday the books, also including humorous works, were considered prejudicial to the public interest under publication laws. He said the thousands of prescribed books had been officially gazetted, but some bookshop owners claimed police took them they could not have the list. One bookseller said police took away two art books meant as teaching aids for students.

Moi tells foreign newsmen to base reports on facts

NAIROBI (R) — President Daniel arap Moi has accused foreign correspondents based here of collecting their news in Nairobi bars and tarnishing Kenya's name with stories about discontent in the country. Speaking at a school fund-raising meeting, he advised members of Nairobi's foreign press corps "to go to people in the rural areas to gather the right news about Kenya," the official KNA news agency said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q. — I think I understand the requirements for a takeout double. But I am not so confident about how to respond to a takeout double. Most particularly, the regulars in our game seem to be completely in the dark about what constitutes a one no trump response. Can you lead the blind? — H. Wagner, Palm Beach, Fla.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A. — Responding to a takeout double is really a simple matter. Your hand falls into one of three categories:

a) Weak (0-9 points). To make game, partner will have to have a hand considerably better than a minimum double. You show this type of hand by simply bidding your longest suit at the cheapest level. However, with 7-10 points and a stopper in the opener's suit, bid one no trump if your hand is balanced. If you have a choice of suits, show a four-card major before a five-card minor, especially if you can do so at the one-level.

b) Invitational (10-12 points). Since partner should have the equivalent of an opening bid for his takeout double, you are in the game zone. If partner has a good minimum takeout double, i.e., 14-15 points, you want him to bid game. You get this message across by jumping in your long suit, or to two no trump with a balanced 11-12 points and preferably double stoppers in the opponents' suit. Note that this jump is not forcing and can be made on a four-card suit. Here, too,

it is sound policy to jump in a four-card major rather than a five-card minor — it is easier to make ten tricks than eleven.

c) Game-going (13 points or better). If you are unable to bid game yourself because you don't know where the hand is to be played, you start with a cue-bid of the enemy suit. That does not promise either first- or second-round control of opener's suit, as would a normal cue-bid. It simply creates a game-forcing situation, and asks the takeout double to start showing his four-card suits. The doubler should give preference to a major suit. There is no need for either partner to jump, since the bidding cannot die until game has been reached unless someone doubles the opponents for penalties. Jumps should only be used to indicate extra values, usually in the shape of a solid suit.

That leaves just one response — converting the double to penalties by passing. You do that in one case only: where you have length and strength in opener's suit and reasonable defensive values on the side, such as an ace and a king. Note that your pass virtually demands that partner lead a trump. The idea is that you want to draw trumps to prevent opener from scoring his low trumps via ruffs. Your trump suit should be at least as good as Q-J-10-9-x. When you pass a takeout double, you should expect to score more by penalizing the opponents than by making any contract of your own. If you pass simply because you don't know what to do, it's odds-on that you have chosen the wrong action!

Scotland Yard examines Seychelles exiles' plans

LONDON (R) — Britain's anti-terrorist squad is investigating an alleged plot to overthrow the left-wing government in the Seychelles, Scotland Yard police headquarters said Sunday.

A spokeswoman said detectives were studying a dossier on the alleged plot provided by the Sunday Times newspaper.

According to the Sunday Times, a group of Seychelles exiles met in a London hotel this week to plan the overthrow of President Albert Renee.

It said its correspondents were able to listen to conversations by the group because unknown agents had bugged the hotel room.

The plot was in two stages, it

added. The first was to be a programme of destabilisation, using a mercenary vanguard to explode bombs and set fire to hotels and public buildings. Then, later this year, 300 mercenaries recruited in South Africa were to tackle President Renee's defence forces.

The newspaper said a leading member of the Seychelles resistance movement was behind the plot.

It said two men who died in a car bomb explosion in the Seychelles last Wednesday were part of the mercenary vanguard. The Seychelles police have said that the two men were South African mercenaries.

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At De Lorean's formal arraignment hearing on Wednesday, Mr. Walsh asked that bail be set at \$20 million.

De Lorean, charged with conspiring to possess cocaine with intent to distribute it, was alleged in a prosecution document submitted to the court on Wednesday to have hoped to save his car factory in Belfast, Northern Ireland, with \$60 million in profits from the sale of drugs.

She added the tall, grey-haired De Lorean was exercising regularly in the prison recreation yard.

Mr. Ball, who visited De Lorean in prison said: "he looks healthy and as agreeable as he could be under the circumstances."

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The mass graves came to the attention of human rights groups

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The discovery of 400 bodies secretly buried in unmarked mass graves at a Buenos Aires cemetery has put new pressure on Argentina's military government, already battered by a wave of scandals.

Police said earlier they had no new leads in the hunt for a married couple alleged to have written an extortion letter to Tylenol manufacturers Johnson and Johnson when all Tylenol capsules were called in after seven people died taking poisoned ones last month.

But checks showed no traces of prints, indicating it had been handled by someone wearing gloves, the officials said.

Five cyanide-contaminated pills were discovered in the bottle, the seventh found to contain the poison in tests on thousands that followed in after the recall.

Police said earlier they had no new leads in the hunt for a married couple alleged to have written an extortion letter to Tylenol manufacturers Johnson and Johnson when all Tylenol capsules were called in after seven people died taking poisoned ones last month.

The supermarket is on the same street as the drugstore where one of the victims, flight attendant Paula Prince, bought poison capsules on the night she died last month.

The discovery was reported by Argentine newspapers Sunday but only the Peronist newspaper La Voz and the English-language Buenos Aires Herald made the story their main front-page headline, all others discreetly tucking it away on an inside page.

Emilio Mignone, president of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS), one of the groups which called the press conference, said he feared the government might try to close the cemetery to prevent identification of the bodies.

According to the human rights groups, graveyard workers and local residents said about 400 bodies were buried between 1976 and 1979 in a clearly-defined area of the Grand Bourg municipal cemetery in the Buenos Aires suburb of San Miguel.

They were brought to the cemetery at night in vehicles belonging to government security forces and were buried in cardboard coffins, several of which were stacked in each grave the eyewitnesses were reported as saying.

The mass graves came to the attention of human rights groups

after the interior ministry notified relatives of a person missing since 1976 that his body was to be found in the Grand Bourg cemetery, situated near the army's main base in the capital.

The relatives eventually located the body at the bottom of one of the graves and recently decided to transfer it to another cemetery, the human rights groups said.

The family's decision followed the appearance of a sign in the area where the unidentified bodies are buried, announcing that they would shortly be dug up and reinterred in a common grave elsewhere, they added.

The revelation coincided with other press reports embarrassing to Argentina's military government.

These concerned the recent collapse of a construction company formed by several top-ranking army officers including President Bignone, and alleged complicity by the armed forces in helping controversial Bolivian military officers to take refuge in Argentina.

The army high command has issued a communiqué confirming the collapse of the construction company — Partagas Limitada — which it said was a cooperative formed by a number of senior officers to build themselves homes.

La Voz reported Saturday that President Bignone, along with former President Leopoldo Galtieri, Interior Minister Llamil Reston, police chief Juan Sastain and several other well-known army officers had formed the company in 1980 to build a luxury block of flats in Buenos Aires' fashionable Belgrano district.

According to the Peronist daily, Partagas obtained \$2.2 million in loans from the state-owned Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires but went bankrupt with the building only half-finished.

Moj tells foreign newsmen to base reports on facts

NAIROBI (R) — President Daniel arap Moi has accused foreign correspondents based here of collecting their news in Nairobi bars and tarnishing Kenya's name with stories about discontent in the country. Speaking at a school fund-raising meeting, he advised members of Nairobi's foreign press corps "to go to people in the rural areas to gather the right news about Kenya," the official KNA news agency said.